

BONAR LAW SAYS AMERICA FOUND HER SOUL IN WAR

MUSSOLINI TO STOP STATE MONOPOLIES

Will Turn Over Railways, Telephones and Post Office to Private Companies.

ENDING SHIP SUBSIDIES

Will Demand That All Securities Be to Bearer Instead of Owner's Name.

TO ABOLISH BUREAUCRACY

Proposes to Enforce Economy Instead of Increasing Taxation.

ROME, Nov. 2 (Associated Press).—It is the intention of Premier Mussolini to suppress all state monopolies and steamship subsidies and to instruct the railways, telephones, tobacco manufacturers, posts and telegraphs, the parcels post and other monopolies to private companies. All these public services at present represent a loss of billions of lire yearly, while twenty-five years ago they formed the backbone of the finances of the State. It is said some three billion lire would be saved by the Government by ceding these utilities.

Mussolini on the reopening of Parliament will ask—and the belief is that he undoubtedly will obtain—full powers for the Government to deal with the bureaucratic organizations as he considers best. Another important decision is to insure the maintenance of all securities of the State and of private concerns to bearer.

According to a bill presented in Parliament by former Premier Giolitti and confirmed by Premier Facta they should all have been transferred into the names of holders. This caused heavy losses, especially because foreign holders of Italian securities sold them, not wishing to render themselves liable to taxation.

The authority, energy and earnestness with which Mussolini has taken the new Italian affairs has created a deep impression. His imperative instructions to Count Sforza to remain at his post in Paris until he had reached a decision in the cases of Ambassadors who offered to resign and his circular to the prefects "exact" their utmost endeavors and collaboration were regarded as a strong indication of the method the new Government is going to use in dealing with the business at home and abroad. Postponement of the opening of the Chamber of Deputies from November 7 to November 13 has caused some disappointment. Mussolini is reported to desire a little more time to prepare the speech outlining his program and to consult leaders of the various groups and parties in the chamber.

The new Premier, in addition to working fifteen hours daily, "exacts"—this is his favorite word of late—that all his Ministers also shall work hard. He has allotted to each member a task, desiring to solve in a relatively short time the difficult problems that since the war have found no solution.

Mussolini is of the opinion that the most urgent question of all is the balancing of the budget, believing it impossible further to increase taxation, as it has reached the extreme limit beyond which revenue decreases rather than augments, owing to the collapse of production. He has decided that the inevitable remedy is a decrease in expenses.

He has determined to suppress all useless offices and to do away with any unnecessary civil servants, believing that great economy can be obtained in a very short time "by courageously suppressing all the bureaucratic parasites that have arisen from the state of socialism inaugurated by Cabinets subservient to subversives, who wished to transform the entire country into a mass of civil servants in order to use them as a powerful electoral machine."

The Premier also has informed all the Ministers that they must be present, unless there are extenuating circumstances, at every council meeting, as he wishes the members of his Government to give a much needed example to the nation.

The quarters of all Communist organizations in the town of Bari have been sacked and burned by Fascist, according to a dispatch to the *Epoca*. Free fights occurred in various parts of the province, especially at Andria and Bitonto.

PREMIER WOULD MAINTAIN FRIENDSHIP WITH ALLIES

Continued From Preceding Page.

Lloyd George mentioned in one of his speeches that I had some phantasies. That surprises me. But he probably knows me as well as anybody, so perhaps I had them without knowing it. (Laughter.) But as I read Barrie's address and of this peculiar dual nature which belonged to him I thought I could not give a better description of the difference between the late Prime Minister and myself when working together. Let me read it to you.

"Machanechie, I should explain—as I have undertaken to open the innermost door—is the name I give the unruly half of myself. I am the half that is dour and practical and calm and canny." That's Scotch. (Laughter.) "He is the phantasm. My desire is to be a family solicitor standing firm on the hearth rug among the harsh realities of office furniture, while he prefers to fly around on one wing." (Loud laughter.)

Lloyd George as a Drummer.

Now I shall try to give you some account of the aims with which the Government undertakes its task. It is said that if Lloyd George was good in war why is he not equally good in peace? I do not think it quite follows. In a large field of battle the drummer plays a great part, as any of you who have read Kipling's story, "The Drums of the Fore and Aft," recall. He plays as great a part as any warm combatants. (The motion picture men started to work here and Mr. Bonar Law, dodging the lights, remarked: "This is as bad as a battle.")

During the war a drummer was needed only to keep up the spirits of the men on the field of battle, but he was needed equally at home to keep up the courage of all of us who were not at the front. Lloyd George was the drummer. He did that better than any one else could have done it. But when the change is over some have fallen and some are in the hospital. A drummer would be rather out of place in a hospital unless his drummer sticks were taken from him.

(Here Bonar Law proceeded to illustrate his point by telling the story of a Highlander who was lying ill in the last stages of exhaustion in a hospital and asked that some one play for him on the bag pipes. The Highland soldier recovered. But every other patient in the hospital died.)

Policy of Negation.

In the first speech I made after the issue of my election address I said the policy put forward would be regarded as one of negation. I said then and I repeat now that it is my aim that it should be so regarded. A few of you, I am glad to think, are old enough, as I am, to remember the elections in which for thirty years the Conservative party has won the majority in this country. The same charges that they had no policy, that they were altogether negative, which were made against Disraeli, are made against me now. I am unfortunately not a Disraeli. But it is just possible that without his genius I have made not only what is good for the country, but what the election will show the country wants (cheers), and that is freedom from disturbance at home and abroad—as little interference as possible with initiative for individuals, leaving the recovery to come not so much by action from above by the government as by the free play and energy of our own people.

Quotes Disraeli.

Let me read what Disraeli said about it: "The Conservative party is accused of having no program or policy. If by program or policy is meant a policy which results every institution, every interest, every class, every calling in the country, I admit we have no program. But if we have a policy with distinct aims, and aims as such as to most deeply interest the great body of the nation, becoming the program for a political party, then I contend that we have an adequate program."

Let me read another extract: "I shall, whether in or out of office, continually endeavor to propose and support measures calculated to improve the conditions of the people of the Kingdom. But I do not think that this great end can be advanced by unceasing and harassing legislation. The English people are governed by customs as much as by laws and there is nothing they more dislike than unnecessary restraint and meddling interference with their affairs."

That is the Disraeli policy. He was a genius, the greatest, I think, with the possible exception—the one possible exception—of Burke, who ever took an active part in British politics.

Wants Tranquillity.

I am not a genius. But what Disraeli said I too say. I want tranquillity and stability. I mean to meddle as little as he did, but that does not mean that I am satisfied with the world to-day, that I wish

no change. I mean what he meant. There are times when it is good to sit still and go slowly. The most important thing, it appears to me at the moment, is the foreign policy. It is most important from the point of view of giving confidence at home. I spoke of this at some length elsewhere and I will deal more briefly now. I put first what is really a foreign policy—our relations with the dominions. The empire changed during the war. It must still, in negotiations, go as a whole, but there must be closer cooperation with the rest of the empire. And we must feel that we have the moral support, not of this country alone, but of the whole British empire.

Relations With America.

I speak next of our relations with America. There is nothing to trouble the horizon there. I think I may venture to express the hope, and I think I can do so without indiscretion, that America may gradually feel that it is her duty to help in the chaos the war left behind. I say that without any criticism of America—far from it. It may be useful at this date to repeat what I said under no special reasons for saying it, but to repeat it now because what I say may be reported in America. Speaking of America in July, 1918, I said this: "It is moral force which brought the United States in with the Allies. She had much to lose in a material sense and had little to gain in the great things of life, and very often in the small part as any warm combatants. (The motion picture men started to work here and Mr. Bonar Law, dodging the lights, remarked: "This is as bad as a battle.")

Near East Crisis.

Now I come to speak for the moment, for a moment only, of the immediate crisis—our position in the Near East. There is much to be done there, whether it is our fault or not. It is a great misfortune that the Turkish should have had the feeling, apart from what is necessary as the result of war, that there was particular hostility toward them. That ought not to be. And we must, if we can, get rid of that notion.

That does not mean that we are not going to be fair with the Greeks also. Let there be no mistake about that. What I hope from this conference is that there might be a settlement which will give real peace in that part of the world and enable us, from the point of view of national finance—and there is nothing so important—to bring back the troops and cease spending money in these distant regions.

Common Aims With France.

Our relationship with France is the keynote—must be the keynote—of our foreign policy. There is no doubt as to what that relationship ought to be. We really have common aims, and though there may be in the future as in the past great differences of opinion in the way of securing these aims, and though it may be found that we cannot agree—I hope not—this we can do, though I do not say that it has not been tried—we can make it plain to France that we are her friends, that we realize that any breach of understanding between the two countries would be fatal to both, fatal to the world, and we can try to get an agreement between the French and ourselves, realizing that if we cannot get an agreement there will be chaos in Europe, and nobody can tell what is going to happen.

I would say one other word. I have received a message from the new head of the Italian Government, a friendly message, and I have replied in behalf of the country, reciprocating that friendly message. Do not forget that Italy came into the war at a very critical stage, that she rendered great service, that she suffered greatly, and wherever we can show her friendship practically it is our duty to do so.

Must Cut Down Expenditure.

Let me say a word now as to what I regard as really the most important part of the general scheme I have in mind for getting trade improved by increased confidence and by the sense that we are free from sudden alarms and from excursions. The most important thing is to cut down expenditure. Without that there can be no reduction in taxation.

My friend, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has many points of great strength, and who will find him adequate in his task, has the same weakness as I have of saying what he thinks at any time. In his speech he indicated that, as far as he could judge by the examination he had made it will be difficult to do more than balance the budget. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I think he has a right to say that.

It is easy to make promises. Every opposition nearly all through my experience has been lavish with them. Well do I know the difficulties. We are really asking, if the people please, to put it so: "Trust us to do our best. Do not think that we do not realize what it means."

Taxation, this the Labor party, judging by its manifesto, thinks is rather a good thing than otherwise, the heavy income tax and all the rest,

is not alone something which the people grumble at, it is something which is a tremendous handicap to industry, and if we cannot get rid of some of it it will be a long time before we get back to normal prosperity in our industry and commerce.

What is there to be done? A good deal can be done, and I mean to try by reducing the cost of administration all around. I think a great deal can be done that way, but expenditure must depend on policy, and to what extent we can reduce will depend largely on the sense of security we have throughout the world that there is no danger of warlike operations.

I am going to add this. I realize so do you, that we must maintain our naval position. We must retain forces adequate for the security of the empire, but I am now going to say something that the Liberals always claim is Liberal doctrine. They say it of everything which has any common sense in it (laughter), and they need it to balance their program. They say this in addition. The strength of a country depends as much on its financial as on its military position. It is on its army, and in weighing up the dangers we must take one into consideration as well as the other.

Tribute to Lady Carter.

One thing more I want to say. I noticed that Mr. Asquith has a very clever daughter, Lady Bonham Carter, and if she is available—she has such a clever way of saying things—I'd be glad to see her in our central office writing leaflets. She said Lloyd George had St. Vitus dance and I had sleeping sickness (loud laughter). It was very good and they are both bad diseases. Well, I'll try to keep away from them.

When I say I want quiet and stability I do not mean that I am unconscious of the terrible suffering now going on through unemployment, high cost of living and state housing. It does not mean that we are leaving out what was arranged by the last Government. But I have at the back of my mind this feeling, that though there must be no neglect of palliatives in a condition like the real cure must come from better trade and better industry, and that is the way to deal with it.

French Tribute to Britain.

Ladies, I was talking only yesterday to a distinguished Frenchman. He spoke of the difficult financial position of France. I said to him: "I recognize that, but looking at all through—I am not saying this to strengthen any argument against the French—looking at the position all

around, our financial position as a nation is so strong that taking the condition of our people and country at this moment the suffering may be compared with that of the devastated areas. Unemployment is as great here as can be found in any of the allied countries."

The Frenchman replied—and I was pleased and proud to hear it—"I quite agree with you, and I have seen no such proof of the stability and greatness of Britain as I have seen recently. What other country could have so much unemployment and remained so attached to ordinary laws, so steady and determined not to start new adventures and new schemes?"

That is my position. I do not come before you with any hope of being able to work any miracles. I think we can do a great deal, and I shall do what I can to face the difficulties of our position.

LABOR WILL OPPOSE LADY ASTOR AT POLLS

Names a Candidate, but Liberals Will Support Her.

LONDON, Nov. 2 (Associated Press).—A Labor candidate, Capt. W. Brennan, entered the field against Viscountess Astor at Plymouth to-night. Brennan, after retiring from the army, visited Russia in connection with relief work. It is understood that the Liberals will not oppose Viscountess Astor, but will give her general support on her temperance policy.

CHILD, 5, CLAIMANT TO RUSSIAN THRONE

Grand Duke Cyril to Withdraw in Favor of Son.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 2.

Although horses are a hobby with Viscount Astor and he takes great pleasure in breeding them, he has never bet on any of his own. "I love them for themselves," he said in the course of an address at Plymouth, his wife's constituency, to-day. With eight horses Lord Astor won fifteen races last year.

HORNE LAYS LABOR'S DEFEAT TO THE WOMEN

Predicts Same Tendency in Parliamentary Elections.

LONDON, Nov. 2 (Associated Press).—Sir Robert Horne, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech at Glasgow to-night, expressed the belief that the

chief factor in the defeat of Labor had been the women's votes, and he believed the same tendency would be shown in the Parliamentary elections. Mr. Asquith, replying to a question propounded by Sir Robert as to whether he would be willing to join with Labor should the Independent Liberals and Laborites combined have a majority in the next Parliament, said that personally he would not join any Government if the conditions of adhesion meant subordination or slackening in either legislation or administration of the Liberal principles and policy.

FEAR KEMALIST ARMY WITH ITS HUGE STORES

Seizes 358 Cannon and 1,600 Machine Guns Greeks Left.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Nov. 2.

Announcement of the immense booty which the Turkish Nationalist army obtained from the fleeing Greeks in Anatolia has led to the fear that the army, despite its long campaign, still presents a menace to the peace of Europe.

In an interview Jamet Paasha has given a list of the stores seized by the victorious Kemalists, which include 358 cannon, 160,000 rifles, 1,500 machine guns, 255,000 cases of cartridges, 1,850 motor trucks and 86,000 pairs of shoes. The Kemalists' losses were less than 1,000.

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The Romanoff dynasty rights are to have a new official champion in Vladimir, the five-year-old son of the Grand Duke Cyril. The latter's proclamation that he was the legitimate guardian of the throne aroused the opposition of influential monarchists, and a congress has been called in Paris for November 12, when Cyril will retract his guardianship, offering his son in compromise. The majority of the Czarist leaders are reported to have accepted this arrangement.

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Footprints of Time in Type

Since the middle of the 11th century, when it is said the Chinese printed with movable types of clay, the printing art has developed into one of the world's most important crafts.

Indeed, the development of typography up to the 20th century gave civilization an invaluable vehicle for the quick dissemination of universal knowledge through the media of books, periodicals and the daily press.

What would we do in this fast-moving age if we had to revert to the form of type-making used even in the 19th century, when type was cast from matrices in small hand-molds and a skilled worker could only turn out about 400 letters an hour?

To-day, type-founding is an exact science, from the mixing, in accordance with precise formula, of the metals used in making type, to the almost-human casting machine with a capacity for turning out between 100 and 175 letters a minute.

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Probably the most remarkable things connected with the printing art are the Intertype and Linotype machines, which do almost everything but think. The most delicate finger touch on the keyboard and the slightest movement of a lever serve to put the words of a written manuscript into solid type ready for the printing press.

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